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TITLE: EXTREMELY LOW FLOATING SLIDER FOR MAGNETIC RECORDING  
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ABSTRACT:

PURPOSE: To provide the slider for extremely low floating of  $\leq 0.1\mu\text{m}$ ; which does not require a sensor and enables mounting of multiheads.

CONSTITUTION: A head 3 and a magnetostrictive actuator 6 are mounted to a cantilever beam 2 on the base of the slider and the front end of this cantilever beam 2 is supported by an elastic spring 4. The magnetostrictive body 6 receives shrinkage force by the magnetic field leaking from a medium and the head 3 is brought near to a medium when the slider floats to about  $0.1\mu\text{m}$ . The elastic spring 4 has force to maintain the recording at a specified distance from or in contact with the medium. The higher recording density is attained, the construction is simplified and the number of parts is decreased. In addition, there is no need for a control circuit and the high accuracy is obtd. The need for assembly stages is eliminated and the mass production and cost reduction are enabled.

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(54)【発明の名称】 磁気記録用極低浮上スライダ

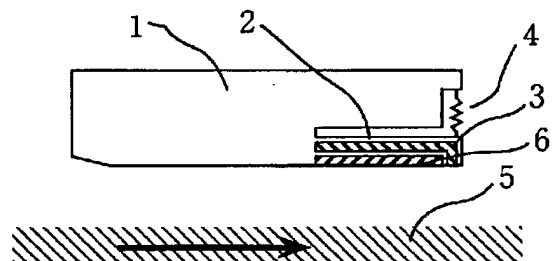
(57)【要約】

【目的】センサを必要としない、マルチヘッドの装着可能な、 $0.1\mu$ 以下の極低浮上用スライダを提供する。

【構成】スライダ底面の片持ち梁2にヘッド3、磁歪アクチュエータ6を装着し、その片持ち梁2の先方を弾性ばね4により支える。スライダが $0.1\mu$ 程度に浮上すると媒体からのもれ磁界により磁歪体6が収縮力を受け、ヘッド3は媒体に近付けられる。弾性ばね4はヘッド3が媒体との一定な距離あるいは接触力を保つ。

【効果】高記録密度化ができ、構造が単純となり、部品数を減らすことができる。また、制御回路が不要で、高精度でかつ組立工程が要らなくなり量産化、低価格化が図られる。

図1



## 【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】磁気記録装置のスライダにおいて、上下運動が可能な構造のヘッドに弾性ばねと上下方向の力を発生する磁歪体アクチュエータをもち、前記ヘッドと媒体との隙間を $0.1\mu$ 以下に一定に保つことあるいはヘッドと媒体との接触力を一定に保つことを特徴とする磁気記録用極低浮上スライダ。

【請求項2】請求項1において、印加磁界に対して収縮歪みを起こす磁歪材料からなる磁気記録用極低浮上スライダ。

【請求項3】請求項1または2において、前記ヘッドと磁歪体膜を含む片持ち梁の根元が幅広く、先方が細い形状の磁気記録用極低浮上スライダ。

【請求項4】請求項1または2において、収縮方向と平行方向に溝を設けたストライプ状の磁歪体膜からなる磁気記録用極低浮上スライダ。

【請求項5】請求項1において、前記ヘッド、前記ばね、前記アクチュエータを複数個装着する磁気記録用極低浮上スライダ。

【請求項6】請求項1において、成膜、フォトリソグラフィ、犠牲層技術により一括工程で作製する磁気記録用極低浮上スライダ。

## 【発明の詳細な説明】

## 【0001】

【産業上の利用分野】本発明は、磁気ディスク装置、フレキシブルディスク装置、光ディスク装置などの磁気記録装置に係り、特に、ヘッドと媒体との一定な極低浮上高や接触力を保つスライダに関する。

## 【0002】

【従来の技術】磁気記録装置において、高記録密度化に伴って、スライダの極低浮上化が期待されるようになってきた。従来の磁気記録装置のスライダでは、スライダの形状とジンバルの押し付け力を工夫して低い浮上高を得た。しかし、この方法では $0.1\mu$ 以下の浮上高を得ることは難しいと知られている。

【0003】アイイーイーイー トランザクションズ オン マグネティクス (IEEE Transactions on Magnetic s) Vol. 26, No. 5, pp. 2478-2483 (1990) にはスライダに圧電素子を装着してヘッドを動かし、コンタクトレコーディングを行う公知例が記載されている。

【0004】特開昭62-167681号公報と特開昭62-3476号公報には、第一スライダに第二スライダを装着し、極低浮上を行う公知例が記載されている。

## 【0005】

【発明が解決しようとする課題】従来のアクチュエータを組み込んだ極低浮上スライダでは、なんらかのセンサを用いて浮上高や接触力を測定し、その情報によりアクチュエータを駆動して一定の浮上高や接触力を制御した。しかし、このような方法では、アクチュエータ以外

にセンサも装着することになるので、スライダの構造が複雑になり、部品数も増え、さらにアクチュエータを制御する回路が必要となる。

【0006】従来の第一スライダに第二スライダを装着し極低浮上を行うスライダでは、第二スライダが大きく、一括多数製作が不可能である。従って、第一スライダごとに多数の第二スライダを装着することは困難であり、その上組立工程が複雑になる。

【0007】本発明の目的は、センサを必要としない、マルチヘッドの装着可能な極低浮上用スライダを提供することにある。

## 【0008】

【課題を解決するための手段】上記の目的は、スライダを $0.1\mu$ 程度の高さで浮上させ、さらにヘッドのみを媒体の方に近付けることで達成される。即ち、ヘッドが上下方向に動くように作りそのヘッドに弾性ばねを設けて剛性を高める。さらに媒体からのもれ磁界により歪み変位を起こす磁歪体膜、ヘッド、弾性ばねをスライダに装着した構造を半導体集積技術である成膜、フォトリソグラフィ、犠牲層技術により一括工程で作製することにより達成される。磁歪体は、印加磁界に対して負の歪みを起こす磁歪体を使う。磁歪体膜はストライプ状に作製する。

## 【0009】

【作用】本発明において、磁歪体膜はヘッドを動かすアクチュエータと、ヘッドと媒体との浮上高を測定するセンサの役割を果たす。即ち、媒体からのもれ磁界により磁歪体は収縮運動を行い、片持ち梁は媒体の方に曲る。その力は磁歪体に加わる磁界に比例して大きくなるので、磁歪体と媒体との距離、即ち、浮上高に影響される。

【0010】弾性ばねはヘッドをスライダに固定し、ヘッドと片持ち梁の剛性を上げる役割を果たす。さらに、浮上高や接触力を調整する働きをする。磁歪体は媒体に近づくほど強い磁界が加われ、磁歪体はもっと媒体に近付こうとする。そのとき、弾性ばねからその反対方向の力が働き、ヘッドは一定な浮上高や接触力を保つことができる。

【0011】片持ち梁は根元の幅を広く、先方の幅を細く作り、速い動作にも追従できるように剛性を高める。

【0012】磁歪体が歪みを起こすときには、伸び（あるいは縮み）方向と垂直な方向には縮み（あるいは伸び）運動をする。このようなことは得たい方向の歪みを小さくする要因となる。この影響を小さくするため、磁歪体膜を伸縮運動を行う方向のストライプ状に作製する。

## 【0013】

【実施例】本発明を磁気ディスク装置のスライダに適用した場合の一実施例を図1に示す。図1において、スライダ1の底面に片持ち梁2を作製する。ヘッド3が上下

方向の運動ができるように、片持ち梁2にヘッド3を設ける。片持ち梁2の先方とスライダ1の間に弾性ばね4を装着し、ヘッドの剛性を高める。

【0014】片持ち梁2で、媒体5との対向面に磁歪体膜6を作製する。スライダ1が0.1 $\mu$ 程度に浮上すると、媒体5からのもれ磁界により磁歪体6は歪む力を受ける。磁歪体6は、図2に示すような負の歪みを起こす材料を使う。例えば、Ni, Co, Fe, NiFe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub>, CoFe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub>, Sm<sub>2</sub>Fe<sub>17</sub>, Tb<sub>2</sub>Fe<sub>17</sub>, Dy<sub>2</sub>Fe<sub>17</sub>, Ho<sub>2</sub>Fe<sub>17</sub>, Er<sub>2</sub>Fe<sub>17</sub>, Tm<sub>2</sub>Fe<sub>17</sub>, SmFe<sub>3</sub>, ErFe<sub>3</sub>, TmFe<sub>3</sub>, Er<sub>4</sub>Fe<sub>13</sub>, TmFe<sub>13</sub>, SmFe<sub>2</sub>, ErFe<sub>2</sub>, TmFe<sub>2</sub>, CoPd<sub>4</sub>, NiPd<sub>4</sub>などの磁歪体が使え

る。【0015】磁歪体膜6が受ける力によって片持ち梁2は、図3で示すように、媒体5の方に曲り、ヘッド3と媒体5との距離は0.1 $\mu$ 以下に縮まる。片持ち梁2が媒体5に近付くと図4のように磁界はより強くなる。その時、片持ち梁2が媒体5に近付けば近付くほど磁歪体6には大きな歪みが生じ、片持ち梁2はさらに媒体5の方に曲がるようになる。弾性ばね4は、その力を打ち消してヘッド3と媒体5との間一定な浮上高あるいは接触力を維持するようにばね係数を決めて作製する。

【0016】磁歪体6に加わる磁界は媒体5からのもれ磁界なので、トラックに沿って図5のように空間的に変化する。しかし、磁歪体は磁界強さのみに影響され歪むので、磁歪体6は図6のような磁界に比例して歪むことになる。そして、磁歪体6は幅広く数十トラックにわたるように作製し、媒体5の数十トラックの磁界によって発生する磁歪を平均するようにする。このようなことで、図6のような円周方向位置の磁界による磁歪変動を減らし、磁歪体が浮上高による磁界変化に主に影響されることになる。

【0017】図7には、本発明における弾性ばねの一実施例を示している。弾性ばねの固定部7はスライダ1の後面に固定され、弾性ばねを支えており、その他の弾性ばねはスライダの後面から浮いている。図7で弾性ばねは平行ばね8で構成されている。弾性ばねは片持ち梁2の先方に接合されている。弾性ばねのばね係数はばねの数、幅、長さにより決る。片持ち梁2の形状は、片持ち梁の剛性を高めるために根元を幅広く、先方が細い形状にする。

【0018】図8は、本発明における磁歪体膜形状の一実施例を示している。磁歪体が歪みを越すときには、伸び（あるいは縮み）方向と垂直な方向には縮み（あるいは伸び）運動をする。このようなことは得ようとする方向の歪みを小さくするため、磁歪体の形状を伸縮運動方向にストライプ状に作製する。

【0019】図9には、本発明によるヘッド、アクチュエータ、弾性ばねをスライダに複数個装着した一実施例を示す。ヘッドが上下方向に動くので、マルチヘッドと

しても使える。

【0020】本発明におけるスライダは、半導体の集積技術である成膜、フォトリソグラフィ、犠牲層技術により一括工程で作製できる。その工程は以下の通りである。すなわち、まず、図10のようにスライダの基板10にヘッド、アクチュエータを埋め込めるように溝11を作る。その溝11に成膜、フォトリソグラフィ技術で、図11のような犠牲層12、ヘッド3、磁歪体膜6を作る。ここで、片持ち梁2の先方は加工の余裕13を考慮して少々長く作る。図12にはパタニングしたスライダを示す。犠牲層12はまだ除去しないまま、図13のようにスライダを列方向に切り出す。図13の上面、即ち、スライダの後面をラップ加工して弾性ばね4を作製する。図14はその断面を示しており、弾性ばね4はリソグラフィによりパタニングされている。次に、図13のスライダ基板からスライダを1個ずつ切り出して加工する。最後に、犠牲層12をウェットエッチングして除去すればスライダが出来上がる。

【0021】

【発明の効果】本発明によれば、スライダが0.1 $\mu$ 程度に浮上してもヘッドは磁歪アクチュエータにより媒体の方に近付けるので、0.1 $\mu$ 以下のヘッドと媒体の距離を得ることができる。また、ヘッドと媒体との一定な接触力を維持することができる。従って、磁気記録の高密度化ができる。

【0022】本発明では、磁歪体が媒体からのもれ磁界を感知してヘッドの浮上高を調整する。即ち、磁歪体がセンサとアクチュエータの役割を果たすので、構造が単純となり、部品数を減らすことができる。さらに、磁歪アクチュエータと弾性ばねを含む系を適当に設計することで、一定な浮上高や接触力を得ることができるので制御回路が要らなくなる。

【0023】ヘッド、アクチュエータ、弾性ばねは半導体集積技術で作られる。従って、高精度でかつ組立工程が要らなくなり量産に向いているので、低価格化が図られる。そして、複数個の可動ヘッドを同時にスライダに装着できるので、マルチヘッド機構としても使えることになり、磁気記録装置の小型化や高性能化も図られる。

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】本発明の一実施例を示す磁気記録装置のスライダの説明図。

【図2】本発明のアクチュエータとして使う磁歪体の磁界強さと磁歪の関係を示す説明図。

【図3】本発明の一実施例を示す図で、片持ち梁、磁歪体膜、弾性ばねの作用を示す説明図。

【図4】媒体からのもれ磁界に関する説明図。

【図5】円周方向における媒体からのもれ磁界を示す特性図。

【図6】円周方向におけるもれ磁界の絶対値を示す特性図。

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【図7】本発明における弾性ばねの一実施例を示す斜視図。

【図8】本発明における磁歪体膜形状の一実施例を示す説明図。

【図9】本発明の機構を複数個装着したスライダの一実施例を示す斜視図。

【図10】ヘッドとアクチュエータ用の溝を設けたスライダ基板を示す斜視図。

【図11】本発明における成膜、フォトリソグラフィシ

たスライダ溝の断面図。

【図12】本発明におけるパタニングしたスライダを示す斜視図。

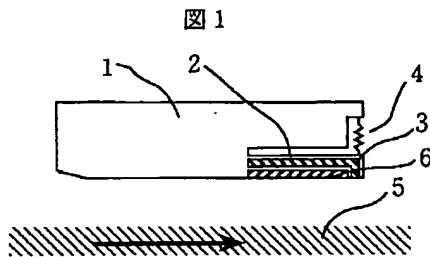
【図13】本発明におけるスライダ後面を加工したスライダ基板を示す斜視図。

【図14】本発明におけるスライダの断面図。

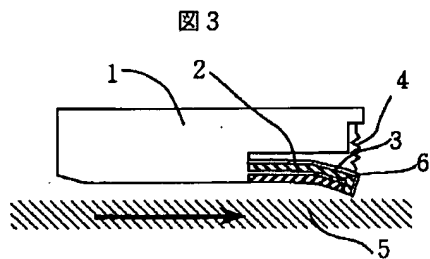
【符号の説明】

1…スライダ、2…片持ち梁、3…ヘッド、4…ばね、5…記録媒体、6…磁歪体。

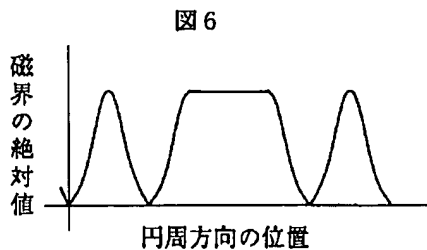
【図1】



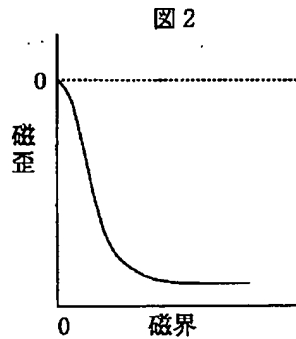
【図3】



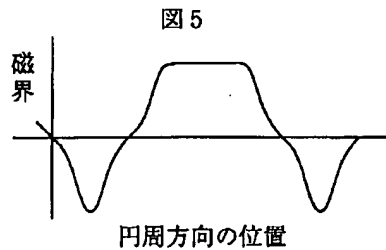
【図6】



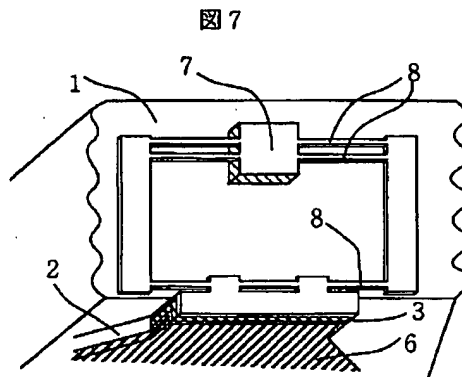
【図2】



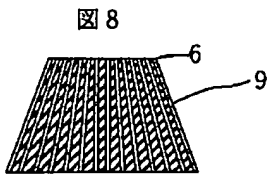
【図5】



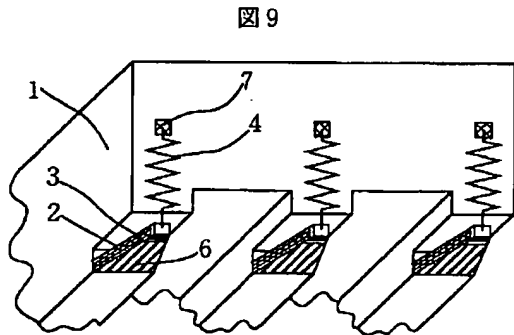
【図7】



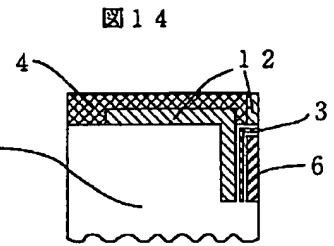
【図8】



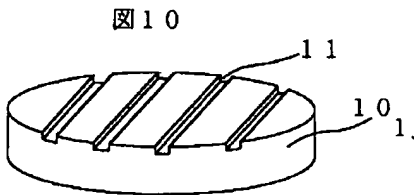
【図9】



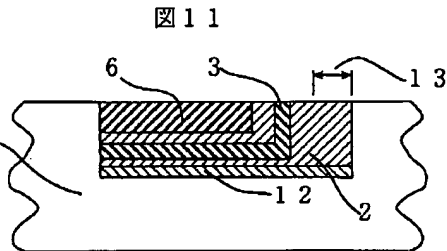
【図14】



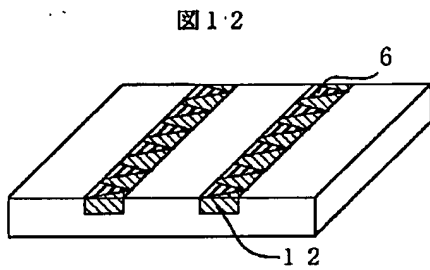
【図10】



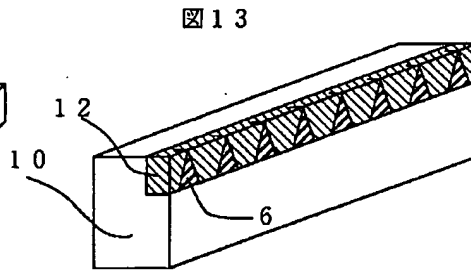
【図11】



【図12】



【図13】



\* NOTICES \*

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CLAIMS

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[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] In the slider of a magnetic recording medium, it has an elastic spring and the magnetostriction object actuator which generates the force of the vertical direction in the head of the structure which can move up and down, and is 0.1micro about the clearance between said heads and media. Super-low surfacing slider for magnetic recording characterized by keeping constant the contact force of keeping it constant to below or a head, and a medium.

[Claim 2] The super-low surfacing slider for magnetic recording which consists of a magnetostriction ingredient which causes contraction distortion to an impression field in claim 1.

[Claim 3] In claims 1 or 2, said head and the root of the cantilever containing a magnetostriction body membrane are broad, and they are the super-low surfacing sliders for magnetic recording of a thin configuration.

[Claim 4] The super-low surfacing slider for magnetic recording which consists of a stripe-like magnetostriction body membrane which established the slot in the contraction direction and the parallel direction in claims 1 or 2.

[Claim 5] The super-low surfacing slider for magnetic recording which carries out two or more unit protection arrival of said head, said spring, and said actuator in claim 1.

[Claim 6] The super-low surfacing slider for magnetic recording produced at a package process with membrane formation, a photolithography, and a sacrifice layer technique in claim 1.

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**DETAILED DESCRIPTION**

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[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Industrial Application] This invention relates to magnetic recording media, such as a magnetic disk drive, flexible disk equipment, and an optical disk unit, and relates to the slider which maintains the fixed super-low surfacing quantity and the contact force of a head and a medium especially.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] In a magnetic recording medium, super-low surfacing-ization of a slider has come to be expected with a raise in recording density. In the slider of the conventional magnetic recording medium, the configuration of a slider and the pressure of a gimbal were devised and low surfacing quantity was obtained. However, with this approach, it is 0.1micro. Obtaining the following surfacing quantities is known if difficult.

[0003] IEEE Transactions ON MAGUNE tex (IEEE Transactions on Magnetics) Vol.26, No.5, and pp.2478-2483 (1990) are equipped with a piezoelectric device at a slider, a head is moved, and the well-known example which performs contact recording is indicated.

[0004] The first slider is equipped with the second slider and the well-known example which performs super-low surfacing is indicated by JP,62-167681,A and JP,62-3476,A.

[0005]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] Surfacing quantity and contact force were measured using a certain sensor, the actuator was driven using the information, and fixed surfacing quantity and contact force were controlled by the super-low surfacing slider incorporating the conventional actuator. However, by such approach, since it will equip also with a sensor in addition to an actuator, the structure of a slider becomes complicated, the number of components also increases, and the circuit which controls an actuator further is needed.

[0006] In the slider which equips the first conventional slider with the second slider, and performs super-low surfacing, the second slider is large and package a large number manufacture is impossible. Therefore, it is difficult to equip with many second slider for every slider [ the ], and becomes complicated like the upper erector.

[0007] The purpose of this invention is to offer the slider for super-low surfacing which does not need a sensor and which can equip with a multi-head.

[0008]

[Means for Solving the Problem] The above-mentioned purpose is 0.1micro about a slider. It is made to rise to surface in the height of extent, and is attained by bringing only a head close to the direction of a medium further. That is, it makes so that a head may move in the vertical direction, and an elastic spring is prepared in the head and rigidity is raised to it. It is attained by producing the structure which equipped the slider with the magnetostriction body membrane which is furthermore distorted by the leak field from a medium, and starts a variation rate, the head, and the elastic spring at a package process with the membrane formation which is a semi-conductor accumulation technique, a photolithography, and a sacrifice layer technique. The magnetostriction object which causes a negative distortion to an impression field is used for a magnetostriction object. A magnetostriction body membrane is produced in the shape of a stripe.

[0009]

[Function] In this invention, a magnetostriction body membrane plays the role of the sensor which measures the surfacing quantity of the actuator to which a head is moved, and a head and a medium. That is, a magnetostriction object performs contraction movement by the leak field from a medium, and it turns at a cantilever to the direction of a medium. Since the force becomes large in proportion to the field which joins a magnetostriction object, it is influenced by the distance of a magnetostriction object and a medium, i.e., surfacing quantity.

[0010] An elastic spring fixes a head to a slider and plays the role which raises the rigidity of a head and a cantilever. Furthermore, it serves to adjust surfacing quantity and contact force. Such a strong field can be added and a magnetostriction object tends to approach a medium more that a magnetostriction object approaches a medium. Then,



the force of the opposite direction can work from an elastic spring, and a head can maintain fixed surfacing quantity and contact force.

[0011] A cantilever is large in the width of face of a root, makes their width of face thinly, and it raises rigidity so that quick actuation can also be followed.

[0012] When a magnetostriction object causes distortion, it exercises by being shrunken in the direction perpendicular to the direction of elongation (or shrinkage) (or elongation). Such a thing becomes the factor which makes distortion of a direction to acquire small. In order to make this effect small, a magnetostriction body membrane is produced in the shape of [ of the direction which performs flexible movement ] a stripe.

[0013]

[Example] One example at the time of applying this invention to the slider of a magnetic disk drive is shown in drawing 1 . In drawing 1 , a cantilever 2 is produced on the base of a slider 1. A head 3 is formed in a cantilever 2 so that movement of the vertical direction can do a head 3. It equips with the elastic spring 4 between them of a cantilever 2, and a slider 1, and the rigidity of a head is raised.

[0014] With a cantilever 2, the magnetostriction body membrane 6 is produced to an opposed face with a medium 5. If a slider 1 surfaces to about 0.1micro, the magnetostriction object 6 will receive the distorted force by the leak field from a medium 5. The ingredient which causes a negative distortion as shown in drawing 2 is used for the magnetostriction object 6. For example, magnetostriction objects, such as nickel, Co, Fe, NiFe 2O<sub>4</sub>, CoFe 2O<sub>4</sub>, Sm<sub>2</sub>Fe<sub>17</sub>, Tb<sub>2</sub>Fe<sub>17</sub>, Dy<sub>2</sub>Fe<sub>17</sub>, Ho<sub>2</sub>Fe<sub>17</sub>, Er<sub>2</sub>Fe<sub>17</sub>, Tm<sub>2</sub>Fe<sub>17</sub>, SmFe<sub>3</sub>, ErFe<sub>3</sub> and TmFe<sub>3</sub>, Er<sub>4</sub>Fe<sub>13</sub> </SUB>, and TmFe<sub>13</sub>, SmFe<sub>2</sub>, ErFe<sub>2</sub>, TmFe<sub>2</sub>, CoPd<sub>4</sub>, NiPd<sub>4</sub>, can be used.

[0015] Bending to the direction of a medium 5, as drawing 3 shows a cantilever 2 according to the force which the magnetostriction body membrane 6 receives, the distance of a head 3 and a medium 5 is 0.1micro. It is shortened below. If a cantilever 2 approaches a medium 5, a field will become stronger like drawing 4 . Then, the more a cantilever 2 approaches a medium 5, a big distortion arises on the magnetostriction object 6, and, the more it comes to turn at a cantilever 2 to the direction of a medium 5 further. The elastic spring 4 determines and produces a spring modulus so that the force may be negated and fixed surfacing quantity or contact force may be maintained between a head 3 and a medium 5.

[0016] Since the field which joins the magnetostriction object 6 is a leak field from a medium 5, it changes spatially like drawing 5 along a truck. However, since a magnetostriction object is influenced by only field strength and it is distorted, the magnetostriction object 6 will be distorted in proportion to a field like drawing 6 . And the magnetostriction object 6 is produced so that it may migrate to dozens trucks broadly, and the magnetostriction generated by the field of dozens trucks of a medium 5 is averaged. By such thing, the magnetostriction fluctuation by the field of a circumferencial direction location like drawing 6 will be reduced, and a magnetostriction object will mainly be influenced by the field change by surfacing quantity.

[0017] One example of the elastic spring in this invention is shown in drawing 7 . It is fixed to the rear face of a slider 1, the fixed part 7 of an elastic spring supports the elastic spring, and other elastic springs have floated from the rear face of a slider. The elastic spring is constituted from drawing 7 by the parallel spring 8. The elastic spring is joined by them of a cantilever 2. The spring modulus of an elastic spring is decided by the number of springs, width of face, and die length. In order that the configuration of a cantilever 2 may raise the rigidity of a cantilever, it is broad and they make a root a thin configuration.

[0018] Drawing 8 shows one example of the magnetostriction body membrane configuration in this invention. When a magnetostriction object exceeds distortion, it exercises by being shrunken in the direction perpendicular to the direction of elongation (or shrinkage) (or elongation). Such a thing produces the configuration of a magnetostriction object in the shape of a stripe in the flexible movement direction, in order to make small distortion of the direction which it is going to acquire.

[0019] One example which carried out two or more unit protection arrival of the head by this invention, an actuator, and the elastic spring to the slider is shown in drawing 9 . Since a head moves in the vertical direction, it can use also as a multi-head.

[0020] The slider in this invention is producible at a package process with the membrane formation which is the accumulation technique of a semi-conductor, a photolithography, and a sacrifice layer technique. The process is as follows. That is, a slot 11 is made so that the substrate 10 of a slider may be first buried and loaded with a head and an actuator like drawing 10 . A sacrifice layer 12 like drawing 11 , a head 3, and the magnetostriction body membrane 6 are made with membrane formation and a photolithography technique into the slot 11. Here, they of a cantilever 2 make a little long in consideration of the allowances 13 of processing. The slider which carried out patterning is shown in drawing 12 . The sacrifice layer 12 starts a slider in the direction of a train like drawing 13 , not removed yet. Lap processing of the top face of drawing 13 , i.e., the rear face of a slider, is carried out, and the elastic spring 4 is produced. Drawing 14 shows the cross section and patterning of the elastic spring 4 is carried out by lithography. Next, it starts and processes one slider at a time from the slider substrate of drawing 13 R> 3. A slider will be done, if wet

etching of the sacrifice layer 12 is carried out and it is removed at the last.

[0021]

[Effect of the Invention] According to this invention, a slider is 0.1micro. Since a head is brought close to the direction of a medium with a magnetostriction actuator even if it rises to surface to extent, the distance of a head 0.1micro or less and a medium can be acquired. Moreover, the fixed contact force of a head and a medium is maintainable. Therefore, densification of magnetic recording can be performed.

[0022] In this invention, a magnetostriction object senses the leak field from a medium, and the surfacing quantity of a head is adjusted. That is, since a magnetostriction object plays the role of a sensor and an actuator, structure becomes simple and the number of components can be reduced. Since fixed surfacing quantity and contact force can be acquired by designing the system containing a magnetostriction actuator and an elastic spring suitably, it stops furthermore, needing a control circuit.

[0023] A head, an actuator, and an elastic spring are made with a semi-conductor accumulation technique. Therefore, since it is highly precise, and it stops needing like an erector and is fit for mass production, low-pricing is attained. And since a slider can be equipped with two or more movable heads at coincidence, it can use also as a multi-head device and a miniaturization and high-performance-izing of a magnetic recording medium are also attained.

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DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

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[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] The explanatory view of the slider of the magnetic recording medium in which one example of this invention is shown.

[Drawing 2] The explanatory view showing the field strength of a magnetostriction object and the relation of magnetostriction which are used as an actuator of this invention.

[Drawing 3] The explanatory view showing an operation of a cantilever, a magnetostriction body membrane, and an elastic spring in drawing showing one example of this invention.

[Drawing 4] The explanatory view about the leak field from a medium.

[Drawing 5] The property Fig. showing the leak field from the medium in a circumferencial direction.

[Drawing 6] The property Fig. showing the absolute value of the leak field in a circumferencial direction.

[Drawing 7] The perspective view showing one example of the elastic spring in this invention.

[Drawing 8] The explanatory view showing one example of the magnetostriction body membrane configuration in this invention.

[Drawing 9] The perspective view showing one example of the slider which carried out two or more unit protection arrival of the device of this invention.

[Drawing 10] The perspective view showing the slider substrate which prepared the head and the slot for actuators.

[Drawing 11] The sectional view of the membrane formation in this invention, and the slider slot which carried out the photolithography.

[Drawing 12] The perspective view showing the slider in this invention which carried out patterning.

[Drawing 13] The perspective view showing the slider substrate into which the slider rear face in this invention was processed.

[Drawing 14] The sectional view of the slider in this invention.

[Description of Notations]

1 [ -- A spring, 5 / -- A record medium, 6 / -- Magnetostriction object. ] -- A slider, 2 -- A cantilever, 3 -- A head, 4

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